



The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1902.

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

The Biggest In Our History

WAS LAST MONTH'S BUSINESS.

NO SUCH AN ASSORTMENT, NO SUCH STYLES AND NO SUCH VALUES CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. DON'T LAY BEHIND WHILE OTHERS are forging their way to chandise in upper South the public to judge. This store business that is being done under this roof proves that spot cash buying and spot cash selling is the only way to do business. If you are a stranger in Newberry and you don't know where Mimnaugh's store is, all you will have to do will be to follow the Crowds.

Monte Carlo Coats And Jackets!

We have on display one of the Swellest lines of Coats and Jackets at the Lowest Prices ever seen in Newberry. Fully 25 per cent. less than such qualities sell for. Come and get your size before the stock is broken.

The Lead in Dress Goods Selling.

It is not a matter of speculation as to who carries or does the largest Dress Goods business in this town. I could not do this if I did not offer the people the largest stock, the best styles and the lowest prices in this section. Come to my store and buy your winter outfit.

A GREAT RUSH IN MILLINERY.

One Thousand Dollars worth of New Millinery just opened. What other Millinery Store has got the nerve to buy one thousand dollars worth of Millinery as a little filling in order? This is more Millinery than most of the Millinery stores of Newberry sell in a year. Come direct to us for your hats--No fancy prices here



SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.

SHOES bought from Mimnaugh must have the most satisfactory qualities, judging from the quantities we are selling. Never before has our Shoe sales been so large. The reasons for it are not hard to find. First comes our Cut Price on everything sold; second the largest variety in each line to select from. Fifty cases of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes just landed.

I Can Fill Your Bill From A to Z.

100 pcs. Canton Flannel, not a piece in the pile that's not worth 12 1-2c. and 15c. I place the lot on sale at 8 1-2c. and 10c.
5 bales Celebrated Sea Island worth 6 1-4c. to go at 4c.
3 bales 38 in Drill to go on sale 5c.
100 pcs. Outing, Heavy Fleece worth 10c. and 12 1-2c to go on sale at only 8c. yd.
50 pcs. School Boy Jeans worth 25c. now 19c.

50 pcs. School Boy Jeans worth 33c. now 24c.
200 Men's Overcoats--compare prices with the Fake Cost Sale and you will see who buys the cheapest.
100 Boys Knee Suits to be sold at half price.
Underwear for Men, Women and Children at Cut Prices.
100 Large Trunks worth \$3.00 to go at \$2.00.
100 Large Trunks worth \$4.00 to go at \$3.25.
50 Large Trunks for almost a song.

Come to Newberry's Greatest and Only Cut Price Store Where One Dollar Does the Work of Two.

MIMNAUGH'S.

The Cheapest Store in
The Carolinas.

MIMNAUGH'S.

THE TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS

GROVER CLEVELAND'S STRIKING SPEECH LAST THURSDAY NIGHT.

The Ex-President Addresses a Political Meeting at Morristown, N. J.—His Subject was the Injustice of a Protective Tariff and the Absurdity of the Republican Claim that the Revision of the Tariff should be Left in the Hands of Its Friends.

Morristown, N. J.—Former President Cleveland spoke Thursday night to a political meeting held in Lyceum Hall. Special trains brought hundreds of people from other cities and towns in this vicinity, and Mr. Cleveland was given an ovation. Mr. Cleveland said in part:

"I am especially pleased to learn that tariff reform has been made the principal issue in the canvass you have in hand. Never within my observation or experience has there been a time when this should be more earnestly, persistently and honestly pressed upon the attention of our countrymen than now.

"Of course, custom duties must continue to be the source of government maintenance until another plan is devised; but a tariff, constructed for the purpose of protection as its chief object, is at all times and in every feature of it an unjust and unfair burden upon the masses of our people; but the bold and arrogant developments of its unfairness and injustice in recent years, and the new directions they have taken, ought to especially arrest the attention and apprehension of every thoughtful, sober-minded citizen."

Mr. Cleveland reverted to former Democratic tariff campaigns and quoted several paragraphs from his tariff message of 1887.

"For the purpose of showing not only the accepted position of the Democratic party on the tariff question, but also as suggesting the material then available in attacking tariff inequities, I want, if I can," he continued, "to lead you to a contemplation of the inequities that have since accumulated, to the numerous additions to a vicious and dangerous progeny born of tariff license and depravity, to the increased material of successful a tack, and to the present duty of all who love our people more than self to strike a blow when ever and wherever it is possible for our country's honor and emancipation."

"For this purpose I hope you

will permit me to add one further quotation from the same message, as follows:

"In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of their selfish schemes."

"Less than a year after this announcement of Democratic doctrine it was made a target for all sorts of attack in a Presidential election. The timid were assured that absolute free trade would follow Democratic success; that the importers paid the custom duties, and above all that if any revision or change was expedient it should be entrusted to the friends of the tariff. The people were persuaded to continue these friends in political control and they forthwith constructed a new scheme of high protection. The bill then passed was so full of abominations and so plainly showed the heedlessness of its authors and beneficiaries and their disregard of the interests of the people that the voters of the land, though accustomed to yielding to tariff delusion, were prompt in their revenge and condemnation."

"It might naturally be supposed that so violent a blow as was then given would admonish, if it did not reform, the supporter of selfish tariff benefits. This, however, was by no means in accord with their natures nor in agreement with their machinations. They sullenly surrendered control of governmental policies and laid in wait for their opportunity. The lamentable conditions which quickly gave this opportunity are familiar to you all. I am not here to speak of Democratic misfortunes or miscarriage, but to call attention to the unyielding tenacity of high tariff rapacity and arrogance and to the manner in which they grow and develop whenever they have an op

portunity.

"Sooner than they had the least reason to expect the friends of the tariff or, in other words, those who sought to grow rich with government help at the expense of the people, with their aids and abettors, had turned over to them the work of again adjusting tariff rates. How did they approach the task?

Was it with a patriotic intention to benefit the masses of our people and make their burdens lighter? This they would hardly declare without a sly wink. Was it even with the fear of the people before their eyes? Surely nothing indicates it. Their work was undertaken as they would have entered upon a privilege—to make the most of it. I have heard it said upon excellent authority that expectant beneficiaries under the existing tariff laws—by its friends—were actually allowed to construct the schedule by which they expected to profit. This was quite in keeping with the color and complexion of the entire scheme. Evidence abounds in and about it indicating that the welfare and interests of the common people of our land were not allowed to disturb in any unpleasant degree the serenity of those having the work in hand. I believe this last exploit of the so called friends of the tariff in its revision should amply satisfy any thoughtful citizen, unbiased by interest that the spirit of a high protective tariff grows by indulgence and mocks what it feeds upon, and that its progressive greed and ruthlessness is becoming more and more a menace to the welfare and happiness of our people. How long has it been thought decent or even safe to cheat the consumers of coal by putting it on the free list, but dishonestly providing for its custom taxation in another cunningly constructed provision of the law? How recently have the friends of the tariff had the boldness to perpetrate such a trick and take the chances of facing the people, when in the painful stress of a threatened coal famine, it should be exposed?

"I have called your attention to the fact that in 1887 competition, which, if unrestricted, might modify the effect upon our consumers of a high protective tariff, was spoken of as too often strangled by combinations, quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and prices of commodities made and sold by members of the combination."

When this was written I suppose the trusts and combinations mentioned as quite prevalent, so far as they were at all important, might have been counted off by the fingers of the hands. When the friends of the tariff last took up the work of its reconstruction these trusts and combinations had increased by the hundreds. The consequence of their operations could not fail to be understood. It was as plain then as now that a high protective tariff defends them against foreign competition, and that by a greed association and confederacy in production and price they defend themselves against competition at home. It was perfectly apparent that under the broad wings of high protection and fattened by unearned accumulation they could complacently close their ears to the troublesome cry for easier living from the everyday consumer.

"The present tariff conditions have assumed a complexion which not only requires a check of its aggressiveness, but actual amendment, is at last admitted among those responsible for these conditions. Such a concession was made when a dozen or more reciprocity treaties were submitted to the Senate, but the sincerity of the concession and the honest intention to surrender the least advantage as long as it can be held is emphatically disproved by the fact that session after session of the Senate has passed without taking the least action on these treaties."

"I need hardly refer to the prevalence just at this time among the supporters of high protection of declarations and professions in favor of tariff readjustment. We hear of it on every side. What does it mean? It means that they see the handwriting on the wall as they have never seen it before. Does it mean that they are sincerely willing to do something for the people, as against old comrades who have heretofore paid well for the neglect of the people?"

"How can we believe this when we see still pardoned up and down before our sight the hoary headed, bloated and malodorous old fraud and pretence that the tariff should be revised by its friends? What have these friends of the tariff done that they should again be trusted? They have quieted the people's fears and professed solicitude for their welfare and promised to lead them to pleasant places, and now that

shoals and rocks have been struck they seek by another promise to mend the whole affair and retain the confidence and trust of those they have deluded."

"I have supposed that my fellow citizens are thoughtful on this subject and that their thoughtfulness has led them to desire an amendment of our tariff laws and the rectification of the wrong and injustice that follow in their train. I have attempted to give reasons why this work should not be entrusted to those who have so fully demonstrated their insincerity and unfitness for the task."

FOR INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

Fees That the Secretary of State Must Collect.

The following opinion has been filed by the assistant attorney general in response to a request from the Secretary of State, and it means considerable to companies desiring to increase their capital stock.

Dear Sir: You request to be advised as to the fees to be charged for increasing the capital stock of corporations.

Section 851 of the civil code of 1902 provides the manner for increasing the capital stock, and directs that the fee to be paid to the Secretary of State shall be the fee required by section 1888 for each charter issued or renewed.

That section provides: "The Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to collect the following fees upon each charter issued or renewed to any corporation, payable when said charter is issued or renewed. The sum of one mill upon each dollar of the capital stock authorized, up to and including one hundred thousand dollars, the sum of one-half of a mill upon each dollar of the capital stock exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and up to and including one million dollars, and the sum of one-fourth of a mill upon each dollar of the capital stock exceeding one million dollars," etc., and the fees for filing and recording the necessary papers.

It is evident that the fees as stated under section 1888 are the fees to be charged for an increase of capital stock. Of course this section does not apply to municipal corporations, churches, colleges, schools, or other eleemosynary organizations.

It is said that the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to visit the United States in 1904.

BIG FIRE IN MARION.

The Fire Breaks Out at Midnight and the People, Awakened by the Fire Bell, Rush to the Scene in Crowds.

[News and Courier.]

Marion, October 31.—Marion was visited by another destructive fire last night. About midnight people were aroused by the ringing of the fire bell and soon a large crowd had assembled at the scene of the fire. When discovered the flames had such headway that there was no chance of subduing them. The fire originated in the kitchen of the Planters' Hotel and is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue. Among the buildings burned were the Planters' Hotel, a large three story frame building, owned by Mr. J. W. Holliday; the frame livery stables of Messrs. J. W. Holliday & Son, a large frame building, owned by Mrs. L. W. Oliver, and two small houses, owned by Mrs. M. E. Matthews. All the buildings burned were on the east side of Main Street, north of the railroad. It was only by the hardest work that the livery stables of Mr. E. E. Evans, just across the street from the Planters' Hotel, and the dwelling of J. M. Williams were kept from burning.

Messrs. J. W. Holiday & Son had \$9,700 insurance on their buildings and contents; \$5,700 of which was in the London and Liverpool and Globe, represented by J. W. Johnson, \$2,000 in the Commercial Union and \$2,000 in the Phoenix of Brooklyn, both represented by Stackhouse & Manning. Mr. E. B. Wooten, proprietor of the Planters', lost all his furniture and effects, including all his family wearing apparel. His loss is about \$2,200, on which there was \$1,500 insurance, distributed among the following companies: Phoenix, of London, \$650, Greenwich \$450, Palatine \$200, all in the agency of P. B. Hamer, and \$200 in the Equitable, of Charleston, in the agency of J. B. White. W. F. Williams, whose wood shop was among the buildings burned, had \$400 insurance on his tools and material in the Orient, J. B. White's agency. T. E. Taylor had \$150 on his barber shop furniture in the Manchester, J. B. White's agency. Mrs. Oliver and Mrs. Ma hews had no insurance on their buildings, and their losses will amount to about \$300 each.

The night was very calm and nothing but this fact kept the conflagration from being much larger than it was. A slight wind from any direc

tion would have made it impossible to save several neighboring buildings.

ADVICE FROM AN ALARMIST.

He Declares that the Mouthpiece of a Telephone Should Receive a Daily Bath.

"I want to sound a note of warning," said the chronic alarmist yesterday to a reporter for The News and Courier. "People call me a pessimist because I occasionally ring the tocsin of approaching trouble. I'm running over with advice today and here is the first instalment: Good people of Charleston give your telephone a daily bath. Do you not know that disease germs lurk in the mouthpieces of these instruments? If you don't believe me ask your doctor. Did it ever occur to you that many persons use a telephone in the course of a day and among them are those afflicted with lung and throat diseases? These persons not only breathe into the mouthpieces, but often cough in them. The result is that in the course of a day the mouthpiece is apt to be coated with microbes. Many cases of tuberculosis and similar diseases are attributable to the neglect of those who own the telephone. Give the telephones an antiseptic bath. The department of health in all the larger cities recommend it."

"I broached this subject to Mr. Nathan Beeswax several days ago," went on the chronic alarmist, "and it excited him so I was sorry I mentioned it. I told him there wasn't any use in trying to dodge these terms because they had the entree to society of high and low degree. I assured him that everywhere that Beeswax went the microbes were sure to go. Whereupon, with a dry sob that shook a tear out of him as large as a horse apple, Mr. Beeswax sat down and turned loose the following: With microbes in milk, And microbes in water, And microbes at large in your bread, Life is now so precarious, And the times so malarious, That a man is a sight safer dead."

A Missouri editor apologizes to his readers for the lack of news as follows, which shows the trials to which a country editor is often subjected: "We expected to have a marriage and a death notice this week, but a violent storm prevented the wedding, and the doctor being sick himself, the patient recovered, and we are accordingly cheated out of both items."